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## WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, July 09, 2004

**Hide? Set Name Query** **Hit Count**

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	xml parser and grammar	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	xml parser and (grammar near3 rule)	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and style sheet	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	XML and grammar and rule and parser	59
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	6336214	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L3 and grammer	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L3 and gramer	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and (xml and parser).ti.	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and style sheet	58
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	xml and parser and rules and transform\$	112
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	5572625.pn.	1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

**WEST Search History**

<a href="#">Hide Items</a>	<a href="#">Restore</a>	<a href="#">Clear</a>	<a href="#">Cancel</a>
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DATE: Friday, July 09, 2004

**Hide? Set Name Query** **Hit Count***DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	grammer and style sheet	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	grammer near3 style sheet	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	L11 and l6	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	L8 and style sheet	55
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L8 and l6	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and grammer	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	xml parser	136
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and parser	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	xml and (transform\$ near3 rule)	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	style sheet and grammer	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	stylesheet and grammer	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and xml	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	grammer near3 rule	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	xml and grammer	3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h e b b cg b chh e f c e h h

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004

L1 2 S XML AND GRAMMER  
L2 256 S XML AND PARS?  
L3 0 S L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE  
L4 2 S L2 AND STYLE SHEET  
L5 10 S XML AND PARSER/TI  
L6 2 S XML AND PARSER AND XSL

=>

```
Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
LOGINID:
LOGINID:ssspta2309sxs
PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):3
```

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock  
NEWS 3 May 12 EXTEND option available in structure searching  
NEWS 4 May 12 Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY  
NEWS 5 May 27 New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent SDIs in CAplus  
NEWS 6 May 27 CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY  
NEWS 7 Jun 22 STN Patent Forums to be held July 19-22, 2004  
NEWS 8 Jun 28 Additional enzyme-catalyzed reactions added to CASREACT  
NEWS 9 Jun 28 ANTE, AQUALINE, BIOENG, CIVILENG, ENVIROENG, MECHENG, and WATER from CSA now available on STN(R)

NEWS EXPRESS MARCH 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004  
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability  
NEWS INTER General Internet Information  
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items  
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN  
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004

FILE 'INSPEC' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004  
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FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004  
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=> s xml and grammer  
L1 2 XML AND GRAMMER

=> d all 1-2

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
AN 2004 (26) :7488 COMPENDEX

TI e-learning for english based on multimedia database and internet.  
AU Wang, Ying-Hong (Department of Computer Science Tamkang University,  
Tamshui, Taiwan)  
SO Tamkang Journal of Science and Engineering v 4 n 1 March 2001 2001.p 19-36  
ISSN: 1560-6686  
PY 2001  
DT Journal  
TC General Review  
LA English  
AB In this time of Internet delivery, learning through Internet will be popular and enhance the efficiency of teaching. This paper presents an Internet-based distance learning system for English learning through multimedia database and Internet technologies, it is called "multimedia English corpus". It includes two major learning functions. One of them provides Articles, Dialogs, and Videos databases in English. An English learner can study English writing, reading, and listing by Web browser to connect the Corpus server. In the system, "semantic query" and "Link grammar annotation" are applied. It can promote the query level from keyword-base and content-based query to semantic level. These skills of "semantic query" and "link grammar" have been used to construct the English multimedia corpus system. The main function of this system is to query the English sentence pattern by keywords from the English multimedia corpus. And the other function is to detect the grammar error in the sentence, which is written by student. It does not only provide learners to find their mistakes of English grammar, but also the teachers can understand the most frequent mistakes made by learners through the records of this corpus. 32 Refs.  
CC 723.4 Artificial Intelligence; 723.5 Computer Applications; 723.3 Database Systems; 716.4 Television Systems and Equipment; 723.2 Data Processing; 722 Computer Hardware  
CT \*Learning systems; XML; Linguistics; Television; Internet; Natural language processing systems; Content based retrieval; Servers; Multimedia systems; Database systems; Hypermedia systems  
ST English learning; English grammar; Distance learning; Link grammars

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
AN 2003(32):2420 COMPENDEX  
TI Extreme parsing.  
AU Downey, Kyle F.  
SO Dr. Dobb's Journal v 28 n 8 August 2003 2003.p 33-37  
CODEN: DDJTEQ ISSN: 1044-789X  
PY 2003  
DT Journal  
TC Theoretical  
LA English  
AB The application of extreme programming (XP) core principles technique in parser development is discussed. XP principle forces to use the minimum grammar representation that covers the full specification and nothing else thus making the design simple. XP also helps to automate the parser/lexer generation and code compilation. (Edited abstract)  
CC 723.1 Computer Programming; 723.2 Data Processing; 921.4 Combinatorial Mathematics (Includes Graph Theory, Set Theory)  
CT \*Software engineering; Computer programming; Program compilers; Codes (symbols); XML; Trees (mathematics)  
ST Extreme programming (XP); Parsers

=> xml and pars?

XML IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.

For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter

"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (>).

=> s xml and pars?  
L2 256 XML AND PARS?

=> s l2 and transform? and rule  
L3 0 L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE

=> s l2 and style sheet  
L4 2 L2 AND STYLE SHEET

=> d all 1-2

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2002:7213781 INSPEC DN C2002-04-7140-048  
TI DICOM Structured Reporting: an object model as an implementation boundary.  
AU Clunie, D.A.  
SO Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical  
Engineering (2001) vol.4323, p.207-15. 4 refs.  
Published by: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng  
Price: CCCC 0277-786X/01/\$15.00  
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X  
SICI: 0277-786X(2001)4323L.207:DSRO;1-E  
Conference: Medical Imaging 2001: PACS and Integrated Medical Information  
Systems: Design and Evaluation. San Diego, CA, USA, 20-22 Feb 2001  
Sponsor(s): SPIE  
DT Conference Article; Journal  
TC Practical  
CY United States  
LA English  
AB DICOM Structured Reporting (SR) provides for encoding and interchanging  
structured information that may reference images, waveforms or other  
composite objects, in traditional reporting applications as well as for  
logs, measurements and CAD results. DICOM SR differs from generic content  
encoding approaches like **XML**, in that it supports coded entries,  
values that are strongly typed, and explicit relationships. DICOM  
structured reports (like images and waveforms) are composite objects that  
can be stored, transmitted and queried. The traditional DICOM binary  
encoding is used to encode structured reports. The structure and content  
of the SR tree should be accessible regardless of the internal or external  
representation. **XML parsers** and **XSL-T tree**  
transformation engines that can be used for data entry, presentation  
(display and printing) and trans-coding (to HL7 2.x and HL7 Clinical  
Document Architecture (CDA)) need to be interfaced with DICOM tools that  
support encoding, transmission, storage and retrieval. Issues associated  
with establishing the appropriate boundaries between tools are discussed,  
as are how and when to internalize a DICOM SR in an actual or virtual  
**XML** representation, the characteristics of such a representation,  
and the use of SAX events or the Document Object Model (DOM) to drive  
**style-sheet** driven tree transformation engines.  
CC C7140 Medical administration; C6130D Document processing techniques; C7330  
Biology and medical computing  
CT GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; PACS  
ST DICOM Structured Reporting; structured information encoding; structured  
information interchange; images; waveforms; composite objects; object  
model; measurements; logs; CAD results; coded entries; strongly typed  
values; explicit relationships; Structured Reporting tree; **XML**  
**parsers**; XSL-T tree transformation engines; trans-coding; data entry;  
presentation; transmission; storage; retrieval; Document Object Model; SAX  
events; **drive style sheet driven tree transformation engines**

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
AN 2001(51):2214 COMPENDEX  
TI DICOM structured reporting: An object model as an implementation boundary.  
AU Clunie, D.A.  
MT Medical Imaging 2001- PACS and integrated Medical Information Systems:

Design and Evaluation.  
MO SPIE  
ML San Diego, CA, United States  
MD 20 Feb 2001-22 Feb 2001  
SO Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v  
4323 2001.p 207-215  
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X  
PY 2001  
MN 58755  
DT Conference Article  
TC General Review  
LA English  
AB DICOM Structured Reporting (SR) provides for encoding and interchanging structured information that may reference images, waveforms or other composite objects, in traditional reporting applications as well as for logs, measurements and CAD results. DICOM SR differs from generic content encoding approaches like **XML**, in that it supports coded entries, values that are strongly typed, and explicit relationships. DICOM structured reports (like images and waveforms) are composite objects that can be stored, transmitted and queried. The traditional DICOM binary encoding is used to encode structured reports. The structure and content of the SR tree should be accessible regardless of the internal or external representation. **XML parsers** and XSL-T tree transformation engines that can be used for data entry, presentation (display and printing) and trans-coding (to HL7 2.x and HL7 Clinical Document Architecture (CDA)) need to be interfaced with DICOM tools that support encoding, transmission, storage and retrieval. Issues associated with establishing the appropriate boundaries between tools are discussed, as are how and when to internalize a DICOM SR in an actual or virtual **XML** representation, the characteristics of such a representation, and the use of SAX events or the Document Object Model (DOM) to drive **style-sheet** driven tree transformation engines. 4 Refs.  
CC 723.2 Data Processing; 723.5 Computer Applications  
CT \*Image coding; Computer aided design; Computer architecture; **XML**  
; Search engines  
ST Structured reporting; Document object model  
ET T

=> s xml and parser/ti  
L5 10 XML AND PARSER/TI

=> d 1-10 ti  
L5 ANSWER 1 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI **XML parser** usability and performance.  
L5 ANSWER 2 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI Design and implementation of the DTD-based **XML parser**.  
L5 ANSWER 3 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI Java-based design and implementation of the **XML parser**

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI Design and implementation of the extensible markup language **parser**

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI Pattern-based design and implementation of an **XML** and RDF **parser** and interpreter: a case study.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI A better **XML parser** through functional programming.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI Realization of syntactic **parser** for inflectional language using  
**XML** and regular expressions.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
TI A simple **XML parser**.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
TI Development of **XML parser** in **XML**-based  
network management conformance test.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
TI Design and Implementation of the DTD-based **XML Parser**.

=> d all 1-10

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2004:7849846 INSPEC DN C2004-03-6150C-003  
TI **XML parser** usability and performance.  
AU Wilson, M.  
SO Windows Developer Magazine (April 2003) vol.14, no.4, p.8-17. 12 refs.  
Published by: CMP Media LLC  
CODEN: WDMIA9 ISSN: 1083-9887  
SICI: 1083-9887(200304)14:4L.8:PUP;1-G  
DT Journal  
TC Practical  
CY United States  
LA English  
AB This article aims to measure the usefulness of various parsers from the perspective of C++ programming. This usefulness comprises both a quantitative analysis of performance efficiency, and a qualitative analysis based on simplicity, flexibility, and ease of use. The parsers I examine include the DOM (Document Object Model) parsers: libxml (via its C++ wrapper, libxml++), Apache's Xerces, and Microsoft's MSXML. This study is broadly aimed at DOM, since DOM is more useful to the C++ programmer with regard to supporting sophistication in the application's manipulation of the **XML** data as objects. I also look at the SAX parser in MSXML only to give a sense of the difference in speed between the two programming models, since by the nature of their event-based behavior, SAX parsers are able to be much faster than DOM parsers. All four parsers are freely available. I also take a look at one commercially available parser from Phidani Software, XMLBooster, which provides neither DOM nor SAX but is instead a parser generator, creating customized parser code from input schemas (or DTDs).  
CC C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors; C6150G Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems; C6110J Object-oriented programming  
CT C++ LANGUAGE; OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING; PROGRAM COMPILERS; SOFTWARE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION  
ST **XML parser** usability; **XML parser** performance; C++ programming; performance efficiency; libxml; Document Object Model parsers; Apache Xerces; Microsoft MSXML; event-based behavior; Phidani Software **XML Booster**; parser generator  
L5 ANSWER 2 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2004:7831659 INSPEC DN C2004-02-6130D-017  
TI Design and implementation of the DTD-based **XML parser**.  
AU Kai Ning; Luoming Meng (Nat. Lab of Switching Technol. & Telecommun. Networks, Beijing Univ. of Posts & Telecommun., China)  
SO ICCT 2003. 2003 International Conference on Communication Technology. Proceedings (IEEE Cat. No.03EX659)  
Beijing, China: Beijing Univ. Posts & Telecommun. Press, 2003. p.1634-7

vol.2 of 2 vol.1945 pp. 5 refs. Also available on CD-ROM in PDF format  
Conference: Beijing, China, 9-11 April 2003

Sponsor(s): China Inst. Commun. (CIC); Chinese Inst. Electron. (CIE)

ISBN: 7-5635-0686-1

DT Conference Article

TC Practical

CY China

LA English

AB According to the requirements of the **XML**-based network management interface testing system and the syntax and semantic rules of **XML**, a design scheme for DTD-based **XML** parser is proposed in this paper. Meanwhile, an implementation method for DTD-based **XML** parser based on the outlined design scheme is also presented.

CC C6130D Document processing techniques; C5620 Computer networks and techniques

CT COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGEMENT; GRAMMARS; NETWORK INTERFACES; PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE SEMANTICS; **XML**

ST DTD-based **XML** parser; **XML**-based network management interface testing system; syntax; semantic rules; design scheme; implementation method; document type declaration

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN

AN 2003:7606206 INSPEC DN C2003-06-6140D-005

TI Java-based design and implementation of the **XML** parser

AU Shen Jun (Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Southeast Univ., Nanjing, China); Gu Guan-qun

SO Mini-Micro Systems (Dec. 2002) vol.23, no.12, p.1449-52. 8 refs.

Published by: Mini-Micro Syst., China

CODEN: XWJXEH ISSN: 1000-1220

SICI: 1000-1220(200212)23:12L.1449:JBDI;1-6

DT Journal

TC Practical

CY China

LA Chinese

AB As a standard, **XML** defines the structure of data by open self-description, implements independence between data represented and data content. It has great flexibility. On the other hand, **XML** has good extensibility, permits every body to create theirs markup collect and quickly makes individual applications. Therefore, **XML** and its related techniques will breathe new energy into Web applications, electronic commerce, data integrated of heterogeneous data sources, mobile computing, accelerate the progress of digitizing industries. The **XML** parser is the foundation of **XML** applications. This paper gives a brief introduction to a java-based **XML** parser that conforms to **XML** specification and supports DOM API. The system design and implementation algorithms of the parser are presented in this paper. Some future researches are given too.

CC C6140D High level languages; C6110J Object-oriented programming; C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors

CT GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; JAVA

ST **XML**; **XML** parser; mobile computing; API

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN

AN 2002:7478678 INSPEC DN C2003-01-4210L-027

TI Design and implementation of the extensible markup language **parser**

AU Ding Feng; Wang Yu; Shen Junyi; Qi Yong (Sch. of Electron. & Inf. Eng., Xi'an Jiaotong Univ., China)

SO Journal of Xi'an Jiaotong University (Aug. 2002) vol.36, no.8, p.867-70. 5 refs.

Published by: Editorial Board J. of Xi'an Jiaotong Univ

CODEN: HCTPDW ISSN: 0253-987X

SICI: 0253-987X(200208)36:8L.867:DIEM;1-N

DT Journal  
TC Practical  
CY China  
LA Chinese  
AB To parse data in a extensible markup language (**XML**) document, a general parser named XMLP is designed and implemented. Any **XML** document will be parsed, validated and serialized by the XMLP. The function of parsing includes document object model (DOM) parsing and simple API for **XML** (SAX) parsing. An optimized way of DOM parsing, named deferred expanding, is provided with less memory than common DOM parsing. The function of validation includes the validation against document type definitions or **XML** schemas, no matter whether they are inside or outside of the parsed documents. The function of serialization includes ways about DOM and SAX.  
CC C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics; C6150G Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems  
CT APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACES; GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; PROGRAM VERIFICATION  
ST extensible markup language; **XML document**; XMLP; validating function; Parse; document object model; API; SAX parsing; DOM parsing  
  
L5 ANSWER 5 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2002:7374747 INSPEC DN C2002-10-6150C-021  
TI Pattern-based design and implementation of an **XML** and RDF **parser** and interpreter: a case study.  
AU Neumann, G. (Dept. of Inf. Syst., Vienna Univ. of Econ., Austria); Zdun, U.  
SO ECOOP 2002 - Object Oriented Programming. 16th European Conference. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.2374)  
Editor(s): Magnusson, B.  
Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 2002. p.392-414 of xi+635 pp. 34 refs.  
Conference: Malaga, Spain, 10-14 June 2002  
ISBN: 3-540-43759-2  
DT Conference Article  
TC Practical  
CY Germany, Federal Republic of  
LA English  
AB Software patterns have been widely promoted as a means of conveying practical design knowledge in a reusable fashion. Several approaches for providing better implementation variants of certain patterns have been presented. These approaches promise great advantages for flexibility, traceability, and reusability of pattern implementations. However, there are only a few larger practical case studies of these concepts available. A case study of a component framework for flexible processing of markup languages in the object-oriented scripting language XOTcl is presented. The language offers high-level means and architectural support for component integration ("component glueing"), introspection, language dynamics, and message interception techniques. These language constructs enable developers to extend the language with pattern implementations, and so to provide language support for certain pattern fragments. As a case study domain we discuss an extensible and flexible framework for **XML/RDF** parsing and interpretation that was developed and evolved over a period of three years and is now in use in numerous applications.  
CC C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors; C6110J Object-oriented programming; C6130M Multimedia; C6140D High level languages  
CT HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; OBJECT-ORIENTED METHODS; OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING; PROGRAM COMPILERS; PROGRAM INTERPRETERS  
ST pattern based design; case study; component framework; flexible processing; markup language; object-oriented scripting language; XOTcl; architectural support; component integration; component glueing; introspection; language dynamics; message interception; developers; pattern implementation; pattern fragments; **XML/RDF parser**; **XML/RDF interpreter**; Resource Description Framework

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2002:7300658 INSPEC DN C2002-07-6150C-010  
TI A better **XML parser** through functional programming.  
AU Kiselyov, O. (Software Eng., Naval Postgraduate Sch., Monterey, CA, USA)  
SO Practical Aspects of Declarative Languages. 4th International Symposium,  
PADL 2002. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.2257)  
Editor(s): Krishnamurthi, S.; Ramakrishnan, C.R.  
Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 2002. p.209-24 of viii+349 pp. 14 refs.  
Conference: Portland, OR, USA, 19-20 Jan 2002  
Sponsor(s): COMPUTLOG AMERICAS  
ISBN: 3-540-43092-X  
DT Conference Article  
TC Practical  
CY Germany, Federal Republic of  
LA English  
AB This paper demonstrates how a higher-level, declarative view of  
**XML** parsing as folding over **XML** documents has helped to  
design and implement a better **XML** parser. By better we mean a  
full-featured, algorithmically optimal, pure-functional parser, which can  
act as a stream processor. By better we mean an efficient SAX parser that  
is easy to use, a parser that does not burden an application with the  
maintenance of a global state across several callbacks, a parser that  
eliminates classes of possible application errors. This paper describes  
such better **XML** parser, SSAX. We demonstrate that SSAX is a  
better parser by comparing it with several **XML** parsers written  
in various (functional) languages, as well as with the reference  
**XML** parser Expat. In the experience of the author the declarative  
approach has greatly helped in the development of SSAX. We argue that the  
more expressive, reliable and easier to use application interface is the  
outcome of implementing the parsing engine as an enhanced tree fold  
combinator, which fully captures the control pattern of the depth-first  
tree traversal.  
CC C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors; C6150E General  
utility programs; C6140D High level languages; C4210L Formal languages and  
computational linguistics  
CT APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACES; FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING; GRAMMARS;  
HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; PROGRAM COMPILERS; TREE SEARCHING  
ST **XML parser**; declarative view; **XML document folding**;  
functional programming; full-featured algorithmically optimal pure  
functional parser; stream processor; efficient SAX parser; SSAX; Expat;  
application interface; parsing engine; enhanced tree fold combinator;  
control pattern; depth-first tree traversal

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2001:6911836 INSPEC DN C2001-06-6180N-010  
TI Realization of syntactic **parser** for inflectional language using  
**XML** and regular expressions.  
AU Trabalka, M.; Bielikova, M. (Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Slovak Univ. of  
Technol., Bratislava, Slovakia)  
SO Text, Speech and Dialogue. Third International Workshop, TSD 2000.  
Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence Vol.1902)  
Editor(s): Sojka, P.; Kopecek, I.; Pala, K.  
Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 2000. p.63-8 of xiii+463 pp. 6 refs.  
Conference: Brno, Czech Republic, 13-16 Sept 2000  
ISBN: 3-540-41042-2  
DT Conference Article  
TC Practical  
CY Germany, Federal Republic of  
LA English  
AB The authors present a method of syntactic parsing for inflectional  
language. This method consists of several steps including morphological  
and syntactical levels of analysis. We proposed a bottom-up model of  
syntactic analysis of the sentence. Its advantage is in the case of an

ill-formed sentence because the analyser is still able to parse at least parts of the sentence. We describe also experimental implementation of the proposed method, which is based on the use of **XML** and regular expressions.

CC C6180N Natural language processing; C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics; C6130D Document processing techniques; C6130M Multimedia; C7240 Information analysis and indexing  
CT COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS; FORMAL LANGUAGES; GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; NATURAL LANGUAGES  
ST syntactic parser; inflectional language; **XML**; regular expressions; syntactic parsing; syntactical levels; bottom-up model; syntactic analysis; ill-formed sentence; experimental implementation

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 1999:6378970 INSPEC DN C1999-11-6140D-032  
TI A simple **XML** parser.  
AU Andrivet, S.  
SO C/C++ Users Journal (July 1999) vol.17, no.7, p.22, 24, 26-8, 30, 32. 9 refs.  
Published by: Miller Freeman  
CODEN: CCUJEX ISSN: 1075-2838  
SICI: 1075-2838(199907)17:7L.22:SP;1-W

DT Journal  
TC Practical  
CY United States  
LA English  
AB HTML has shown the power of a portable display markup language. **XML** is now extending that power to data with arbitrarily complex structures. **XML** is a text based, hierarchical format that has the advantage of both the binary and text based worlds. It's easy to use but is also powerful. Even if it was primarily designed for the Web, it can be used for any application that needs to store data or communicate with other applications. The article presents a simple **XML** parser that implements a subset of the **XML** specification. The goal is not to have the best or the most complete **XML** parser, but simply to have one, as small and as easy-to-use as possible.  
CC C6140D High level languages; C6130D Document processing techniques; C6130M Multimedia; C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics  
CT GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; TEXT ANALYSIS  
ST simple **XML** parser; HTML; portable display markup language; arbitrarily complex structures; text based hierarchical format; Web; **XML** specification

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
AN 2004(26):4771 COMPENDEX  
TI Development of **XML** parser in **XML**-based network management conformance test.  
AU Dong, Wen-Li (Comp. Sci. and Technol. Sch. Beijing Univ. of Posts and Telecom., Beijing 100876, China); Meng, Luo-Ming; Lin, Wei; Ning, Kai; Chen, Yi-Gen  
SO Beijing Youidian Daxue Xuebao/Journal of Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications v 27 n 1 February 2004 2004.p 89-92  
CODEN: BYXBEV ISSN: 1007-5321  
PY 2004  
DT Journal  
TC Application  
LA Chinese  
AB **XML** parse is the key part of **XML**-based network management interface conformance test, the parser can read and parse a **XML** file. According to **XML** characteristic, **XML** parser suitable for **XML** network management conformance test is developed. This parser can carry on morphological analysis, syntactic analysis and semantic analysis to **XML** file, and can offer the data information for test system. 4 Refs.

CC 723 Computer Software, Data Handling and Applications; 912.2 Management  
CT \*XML; Management; Computer networks  
ST Network management; Conformance test; Document type definition;  
XML parse

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN  
AN 2004(15):8780 COMPENDEX  
TI Design and Implementation of the DTD-based **XML Parser**.  
AU Ning, Kai (Nat'l. Lab. Switching Technol./T.N. Beijing Univ. of  
P./Telecom., Beijing 100876, China); Meng, Luoming  
MT 2003 International Conference on Communication Technology, ICCT 2003.  
MO China Institute of Communications (CIC); Chinese Institute of Electronics  
(CIE); IEEE COMSOC  
ML Beijing, China  
SO International Conference on Communication Technology Proceedings, ICCT v 2  
2003.p 1634-1637  
PY 2003  
MN 62559  
DT Conference Article  
TC Theoretical  
LA English  
AB According to the requirements of the **XML**-based network  
management interface testing system and the syntax and semantic rules of  
**XML**, a design scheme for DTD-based **XML** parser is  
proposed in this paper. Meanwhile, an implementation method for DTD-based  
**XML** parser based on the outlined design scheme is also presented.  
5 Refs.  
CC 723 Computer Software, Data Handling and Applications; 716 Electronic  
Equipment, Radar, Radio and Television; 722.2 Computer Peripheral  
Equipment; 902.2 Codes and Standards; 723.5 Computer Applications; 723.1  
Computer Programming  
CT \*XML; Mathematical models; Computer aided design; Program  
documentation; Data reduction; Arrays; Computer networks; Interfaces  
(computer); SGML; World Wide Web  
ST DTD; Well-formedness; Validity; **XML**-based network management  
interface

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004

L1 2 S XML AND GRAMMER  
L2 256 S XML AND PARS?  
L3 0 S L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE  
L4 2 S L2 AND STYLE SHEET  
L5 10 S XML AND PARSER/TI

=> s xml and parser and xsl

L6 2 XML AND PARSER AND XSL

=> d all

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2004:7832205 INSPEC DN C2004-02-7120-028  
TI Bridging the gap between the data warehouse and **XML**.  
AU Burnell, D. (The Children's Soc., UK); Al-Zobaidie, A.; Windall, G.  
SO Proceedings. 14th International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems  
Applications  
Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Comput. Soc, 2003. p.241-6 of xxi+987 pp. 20  
refs.  
Conference: Prague, Czech Republic, 1-5 Sept 2003  
Price: CCCC 0-7695-1993-8/03/\$17.00

DT ISBN: 0-7695-1993-8  
TC Conference Article  
CY Application; Practical  
LA United States  
AB This paper considers the production of a Web based income and expenditure reporting and forecasting system for a national children's charity. The reporting element was designed to enable cost centre to view and base business decisions on accurate and up to date financial information. The forecasting element of the system allows costcentre managers to inform the central finance department of their current financial situation. Based on consideration of the available Web technologies, a case is presented here for using a flexible model of Web delivery and offline accessibility, through the use of ADO, **MSXML parser**, JavaScript, ASP, **XML** and **XSL(T)**. The approach is "future focused" and allows for rapid migration to new platforms in response to changes within both the industry, and the business e.g. WAP, PDA. The combined approach presented here results in an implementation where each independent technology is used to do what it does best: the speed of SQL combined with the flexibility and portability of **XML**. BBM is currently in operation at The Children's Society (TCS) Headquarters and is serving the reporting and forecasting needs of approximately 150 budget holders based across the country.  
CC C7120 Financial computing; C6160Z Other DBMS; C6150N Distributed systems software  
CT ACCOUNTS DATA PROCESSING; BUSINESS DATA PROCESSING; CLIENT-SERVER SYSTEMS; DATA HANDLING; DATA MINING; DATA STRUCTURES; DATA WAREHOUSES; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; INTERNET  
ST data warehouse; **XML**; Web based income and expenditure reporting and forecasting system; business decisions; financial information; finance department; financial situation; Web delivery; offline accessibility; ADO; **MSXML parser**; JavaScript; ASP; The Childrens Society

=> d all 2

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN  
AN 2002:7338799 INSPEC DN C2002-09-6130D-004  
TI Handling character entities in XSLT 1.0.  
AU Rendon, Z.  
SO Markup Languages: Theory & Practice (Summer 2001) vol.3, no.3, p.250  
Published by: MIT Press  
Price: CCCC 1099-6621/01/\$8.00  
CODEN: MLTPFG ISSN: 1099-6621  
SICI: 1099-6621(200122)3:3L.250:HCEX;1-C  
DT Journal  
TC Practical  
CY United States  
LA English  
AB Character entities in the **XML** source have always been a bit hard to deal with, and with XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations), they are almost impossible. The problem is that source data character entities are never really seen by the XSLT processor. They are resolved by the **XML parser** before they reach the XSLT processor, so the only thing XSLT can see is the final resolved string, as defined in the character entity declaration. XSLT provides a way to read the pre-resolved value by using the disable-output-escaping attribute. However, this attribute is only valid on **xsl:value-of** and **xsl:text** elements. There is a way to process character entities, but it requires a bit of hacking to get the **XML parser** to work for you.  
CC C6130D Document processing techniques; C6130M Multimedia; C6140D High level languages  
CT CHARACTER SETS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES

ST character entity handling; XSLT 1.0; Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations; source data; XML parser; final resolved string; pre-resolved value; hacking; character entity declaration

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004

L1 2 S XML AND GRAMMER  
L2 256 S XML AND PARS?  
L3 0 S L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE  
L4 2 S L2 AND STYLE SHEET  
L5 10 S XML AND PARSER/TI  
L6 2 S XML AND PARSER AND XSL

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